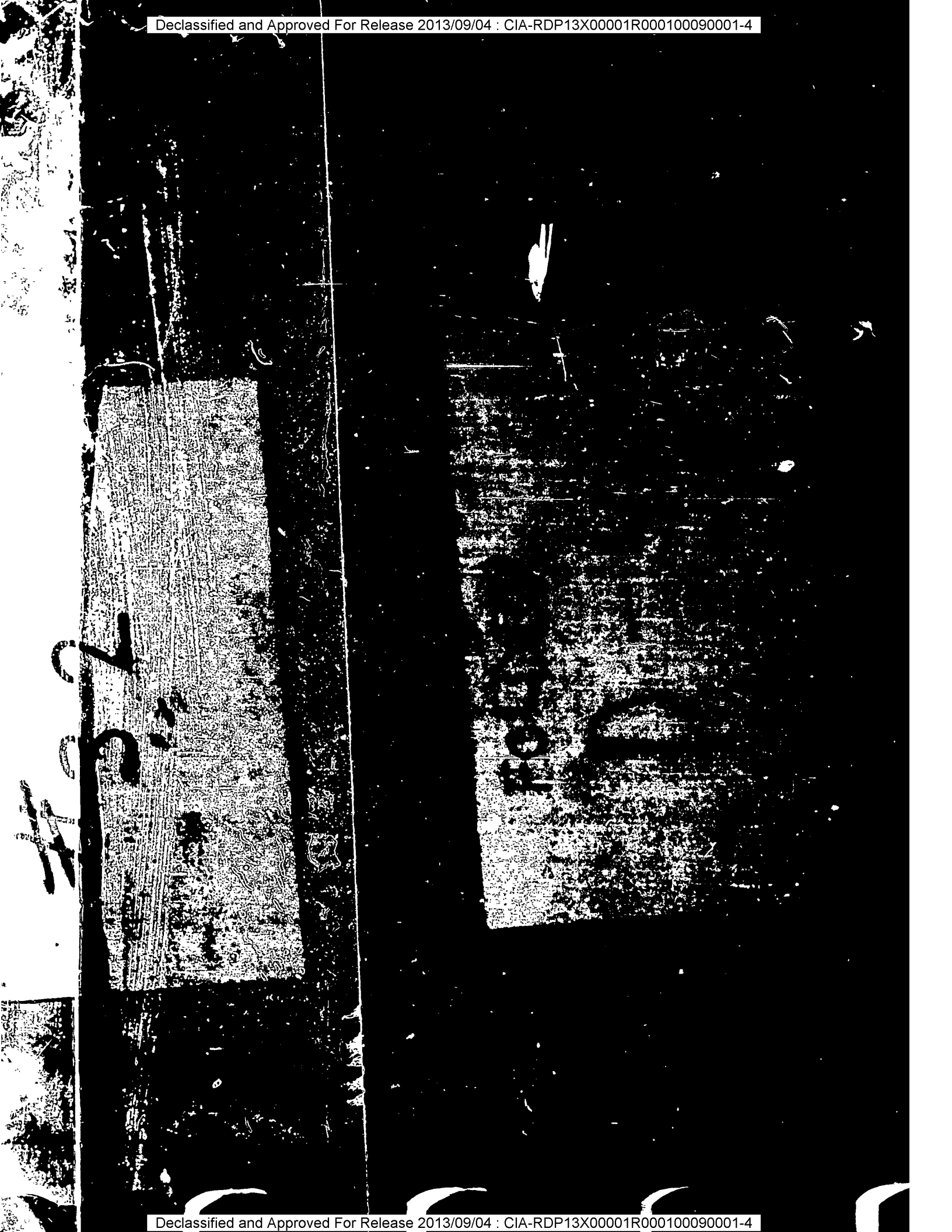




ROLL
32

FOLDER

D-41

August 29, 1941.

Mr. Elmer Davis,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Dear Mr. Davis:

Thank you very much for your note,
with enclosure.

I agree with the writer of the
memorandum.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan.

WJD
Final.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, Inc.
485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
WIRING ROOM 2 0100

August 18, 1941

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Enclosed is a copy
of a memorandum for the President which
Mr Early suggested that I send to you.
Very truly,

Elmer Davis

From Jimmy Davis
Columbia Broadcasting System

ON THE NEED OF AN AMERICAN NEWS SERVICE IN LONDON

When I was in London in May I found much dissatisfaction among American correspondents with the news given out by the British, which is often too little and sometimes too late. This is not the fault of the Ministry of Information; it can give out only what is released by the service departments, and these—the Admiralty in particular—seem to regard the war as their private business. Mr. Churchill backs up the services, in this as in other matters, and that settles it.

This situation is likely to become worse if we get into a shooting war; British officials may then feel that there is no longer any need to give the American public even as much news as it has been getting. And whatever news American correspondents might get from American sources would be subject to British censorship, which might suppress it as French censorship before June 1940 often suppressed dispatches to British newspapers from France.

The British public also needs more, and more accurate, information about what we are doing, such as was provided by Mr. Hopkins's broadcast. Some of them have a vaguely optimistic faith that we are going to do it all; others think we are doing less than we are, for there are elements in England—the aircraft industry, for instance—which have an interest in playing down the American contribution. This situation too is likely to be worse, if we get into a shooting war.

If, once we are in the war, we are to win it, the American people ought to know as much as is compatible with absolute military necessity about what is going on, and especially about what their own forces are doing; for this must be a people's war if we are going to win it. If, after the war is won, there is to be that Anglo-American co-operation which seems essential to any hope of stable reconstruction—if the suspicion and jealousy and rivalry that arose immediately after the last war are not to arise again—the British people ought to know as much as possible about America's contribution to winning the war.

It would seem desirable then to set up in London, as soon as possible after our entry into shooting war, an American Information Office to give out (a) to the British press and public, as much information as possible about what America is doing in the war; and (b) to the American press and public, as much news as military necessities will permit about the doings of American forces in the European area, and the general progress of the war. And since the British censorship is controlled by the service departments, it would seem essential to the successful functioning of such an American Information Office that an understanding be reached with the British to this effect: that information passed by a competent American authority—military, military or civilian—should not be stopped by the censor.

Since Mr. Churchill's support of the services' viewpoint is the chief obstacle to a freer flow of news from London, such an agreement could probably be obtained only by the insistence of the President.

Distribution: The White House
Director of Public Relations, War Department
Director of Public Relations, Navy Department
Office of Government Reports
Office, Coordinator of Information

Henry C. Donovan
Assistant Secretary
Department of Defense

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

September 19, 1951

File
Forwarded, May 1952
x Organization

Colonel Wm. J. Donovan
Co-ordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

So that I may be familiar with the work of your office, I should appreciate your giving me briefly information regarding the extent of the program of the Office of Co-ordinator of Information, the number of persons now employed and how many persons may ultimately be employed when the organization is completed. I should also appreciate having an outline of some of the objectives of the office.

I assure you I shall deeply appreciate your courtesy in responding to this request.

Sincerely yours

Henry C. Donovan

RECEIVED
20 30 2 15 PM '51
COORDINATOR
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
over

Personally called on the author the afternoon of Sept. 20th
and discussed his position in connection with his assignment
in London

RECEIVED
SEP 21 1954
INFORMATION
SECTION

W. J. Dawson
September 18, 1941

Honorable Charles E. Dwyer
Chairman of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charles:

Thank you very much for your letter. Our problem is not to discover and deal with the aftermath of the present war, but only to gather such material and statistics as would aid the State Department and Vice President Wallace's Committee in recommending policy.

Sincerely,

William J. Dawson

CHARLES E. DOWDY
CIVIL RIGHTS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

September 11, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan, U.S.A.
Coordinator of Information
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

The other evening Mr. Atherton Richards of your office was at a tea at my house and we got into a discussion as to the general future of world economy.

This war, as it is developing, seems to me to demonstrate that it is fast becoming a war of economic and social ideology rather than a war between political units. While it may seem a little too forehanded to be thinking of world development after the fighting has stopped, nevertheless, unless some thoughts are given as to what plan will have been prepared when this hoped for day arrives.

In February 1938 when Hitler was pushing the Jewish people in Germany around, I prepared a plan which had as its purpose the financing in new localities of the world the political and religious refugees. A round table was held at the Brookings Institute in February 1938 and the whole matter was discussed. I cannot actually say that it was approved in principle yet none of the round table were able to poke any holes in its general principles.

I discussed the plan, to which I gave the rather grandiose name The Bank for International Cooperation, with such people as Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, Charles Kettering of General Motors, Mr. Mark Warburg, and it was well known to a number of leading Jews

in this country.

It is my understanding that part of the work of your department is to consider the aftermath of the present war and, if I am correct in this, I should welcome the opportunity of sitting down and outlining my plan to you. Its details will have to be somewhat changed owing to conditions that have arisen since its inception but the basic purposes are, I believe, still sound and can be wide applied to present and future developments.

With all kindest regards, I am as ever

Sincerely yours,

Chas. S. Tury

December 24, 1942

Mr. Sullivan Bussell
170 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mailer:

Thank you very much for your letter.
I am sorry that you have been ill and please
get well before you attempt to come back to
work.

I saw Frank the other night, but had
not yet received your letter. We talked about
you and I do not need to tell you how much
high opinion of you.

I should like to get a good job as a re-
porter on the front line.

431 South Joseph Road
Saugus, Mass.
December 17, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
1647 - 20th St. N. Y.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

I enclose a copy of a letter I have just sent to Colonel Knox. I thought it best to make a final statement of the position, although I imagine you and he have straightened it out between you already.

I am extremely sorry -- and chastised -- to say that I have been sick ever since I got back from Washington, and have not been able to be of any use, even to myself, to say nothing of anybody else. I took a swell time to do it, didn't I? After performing several laboratory experiments, the doctor has decided that the trouble is due to a combination of -- will trouble and incipient nicotine poisoning. It may sound silly, but it has knocked me out cold and will take another two or three weeks to straighten out. As a result of the most urgent matters I am to go to bed with various measures and nasty drugs for several days, and after that, when I can be up a good bit of the day, I shall have to stay relatively quiet.

I can't tell you how disappointed--and almost humiliated--I am about this whole thing. I have been feeling fairly lousy for a good many months and wanted to take some time out before I came into the shop to get myself in shape, but the pressure of work was such that I thought I had better start in right away, in the hope that the condition would gradually clear up. Instead of that, it has grown worse and now, brought to a head, apparently, by an otherwise unimportant attack of the flu, it has laid me out fairly completely. (Part of the cure is, of course, stopping smoking. I suppose I should have had enough sense to do it long ago).

I will let you know, of course, as soon as I can get back on the job.

With the very best wishes of the Season from both of us.

Sincerely,

W. J. Donovan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/19/01 BY 60322

Colonel Frank Ross
Army Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

I am very sorry to be so late in writing you about the subject of our conversation. I have been sick ever since I got back here from Washington, and am going to be out of action for another two or three weeks, but I want to clear up the most urgent matters before crawling back into my hole again.

I reported our conversation to General Scurry and reported to him what I had said to you, that is, that if he really needed and wanted me that I felt that I had no choice to be a private citizen. It was so clear to me that he did both need and want me and I therefore felt that I must stay with him. It is not an easy decision to make, because of the feelings I have for you and the paper, but I think it is the only possible decision under the circumstances. Thanks very much indeed for making the suggestion you did. It will be worth what it can all be private citizens again -- together, at the old stand, I hope.

We hope, of course, that we are getting for you even more now than ever before, if that is possible.

With the very best of good wishes for you and Mrs. Ross

Sincerely yours,

L. A. D.

JOHN L. STANLEY
CHIEF OF STAFF

FRANK ROSEN
CHIEF OF STAFF

WILLIAM A. CLARK
CHIEF OF STAFF

ROBERT L. BROWN
CHIEF OF STAFF

OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF
PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1943

File

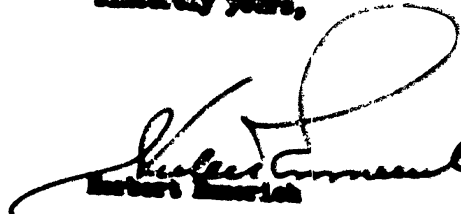
DEC 6 1943

Col. William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

In accordance with the President's approval as indicated on the letter which you forwarded him on November 27, a photostatic copy of which has been received by my office, your name has been included on the limited list of officials to receive copies of the Reference Record. These copies will be delivered to you in the regular manner which has already been arranged with your office.

Sincerely yours,


Herbert Hoover

Mr. Murphy -

File

For your information.

Henry H. Paganter

B.C.

J.R. Murphy:
Information noted.
3 back you
CPTD

JAMES P. BAXTER, Sr.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

December 2, 1961

MEMORANDUM for Mr. George E. Fugate

**During year of December 2, we are placing
Colonel Donovan on the mailing list for the "Military
Record."**

Robert E. Smith

November 27, 1961

The President

The White House

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I have just been informed by Mr. Herbert
Bamerich of GPM that my name had not been in-
cluded on the list to receive copies of the
"Defense Record". Of course, I believe this
must be an oversight.

The information contained in this report
is most essential for me to have in order
properly to set up the specific studies
etc.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan

W:CC

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

File

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: 11/27/41

To:

From:

Subject:

Mr. Herbert Emmerich, Secretary OPM, called and said he regretted to convey the information that Col. G.'s name had been dropped from the list to receive the "Defense Record." He said the President had handed to Knudsen a list of names to receive the Defense Record and that Col. G.'s name was not in it. OPM Extension 2223.

11/24/41

file

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL DONOVAN

I have just been given the following information (Henry Paynter):

We have been receiving a publication "Defense Record" which analyzes and studies the leading headaches in the defense program. It has been of very great value to Dr. Baxter's group, and very careful arrangements were made for its absolute security. The distribution list was limited to 34 people. Recently, some official in some other organization showed one of these reports to the British, and the British complained about an alleged inaccurate statement.

The War Department learned of the complaint and became so upset over the fact that a copy had been shown that it requested that the report be abolished. The matter was taken up with the President who decided not to abolish the report, but to restrict its distribution to a select list of 8 names, including his own. Paynter says that probably through inadvertence your name was omitted from the list. Dr. Baxter says that it is most important that we receive this report for which he has taken most unusual precautions for its absolute security.

I discussed this with Captain Roosevelt and he suggested that you might want to mention it to the President. If not, he will take it up tomorrow.

J.R.M.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

322
*Debrink
+ navy*

October 4, 1941

TO: James P. Murphy

FROM: Commander F. C. Debrink

SUBJECT: Report of performance of duty and fitness of Commander
F. C. Debrink, U.S.N., from 2 September - 4 October,
1941, inclusive.

Will you please have Col. Donovan sign the enclosed
letter.

By way of explanation I would say that a report on my
fitness is required at this time due to the detachment of the
Chief of Naval Intelligence.

It would be much appreciated if this could be returned
to me without delay after signature, as I should get it to the
Navy Department not later than 10 October, 1941.

F. C. Debrink
F. C. Debrink
Commander U.S.N.

*Enclosure attached
return*

MEMORANDUM, AIRMAIL 14

November 22, 1942

Memorandum for Mr. Liversay, Mr. Starnes, Colonel
Larkin, Mr. Gurnea, Mr. Wiley, Mr. Mallon, Mr.
Cowan, Mr. Phillips

We have been advised that one Robert J. [redacted]
[redacted] of New York City, intends to seek employment
with this office.

Our information is that an individual of the
same name of New York City, was for years very active
in waterfront circles, formerly a prominent member of
the National Maritime Union. At the present time he
has been put out of the Union and is able to secure em-
ployment only on the less desirable ships. He is an
intelligent and apparently well educated man, who
appears to have a considerable knowledge of the regular
activities of the Maritime Union, as well as a knowl-
edge of criminal activities. During his time in the
Union he was closely associated with Harry Bridges and
Joseph Curren. Our information indicates that [redacted]
is completely unreliable and untrustworthy. This
information is for your confidential use.

J.E.H.

November 21, 1941

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Thank you very much for your letter of
November 19, 1941 regarding Robert L. Diamond.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

November 19, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL INQUIRY

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

NOV 21 1941

Dear Bill:

Information has been received by this Bureau which indicates that one Robert L. Desmond, probably of New York City, intends to seek employment with your Office.

I thought you might be interested in knowing that information has been obtained by this Bureau from confidential sources that an individual of the same name, of New York City, was for years very active in water-front circles. He was formerly a prominent member of the National Maritime Union. At the present time, he has been put out of the Union and is able to secure employment only on the less desirable ships.

Desmond is an intelligent and apparently well-educated man, who appears to have a considerable knowledge of the regular activities of the Maritime Union, as well as a knowledge of criminal activities. During his time in the Union, he was closely associated with Harry Bridges, and Joseph Curran, the present head of the Union on the East Coast.

Further information received from these same sources indicates that Desmond is completely unreliable and untrustworthy.

In view of the unreliable character of this individual, I thought the above information would be of interest to you in the event that he actually does seek employment with your Office.

Sincerely yours,

L. J. [Signature]

*Permanently
* Technical
* of Police
* Clerk
Parker*

The Honorable
George B. Parker
Chairman, Joint Committee on
Internal Security
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Parker:

The work of this office closely requires the services of a staff who
comprehend the law and experience with foreign countries and internal
problems. It shall have experience in editing, with and without a
lack of independence concerning the financial management of the
various intelligence and security activities and in the management
to should like to work members of the service of the of your
board. Sincerely, Mike Joe Doe. We have not yet accepted
Mr. Joe Doe, but very much hope that you and the Board will give
us permission to do so.

Knowing that the Board is not eager to lose one of long experience,
it has estimated to us that perhaps the resignation of a staff's long
of almost a year of the staff service for an indefinite term
of time would be more acceptable than another arrangement. I think,
of course, defer to your judgment in this matter.

It is my strong conviction that Mr. Joe Doe's services will be of
great importance to us and to the defense program in the present
work and I very much hope that you and the Board of Directors will
grant us permission to approach Mr. Joe Doe in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM A. BROWN

October 24, 1944

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

Perkins

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Major Charles R. Miller, USN, is assigned to my office, in addition to his duties as Executive Officer of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and as Executive Officer of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and as Executive Officer of the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Major Miller is currently on duty at the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and is currently on duty at the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and is currently on duty at the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

As it is understood that the Bureau of Naval Personnel is currently on duty at the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and is currently on duty at the Bureau of Naval Personnel, and is currently on duty at the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

To: James P. Baxton, 1st

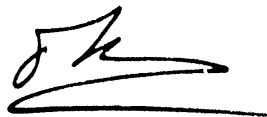
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: September 16, 1941

From: G. D. Dillon

Subject: ~~Suggested letter to the Coordinator~~

In connection with your suggestion of Thursday afternoon, I have given the matter a good deal of thought and will like to discuss it with you in the near future. I feel that if the Colonel would forward a letter similar to the attached draft it would do the trick and that it would be very helpful and is really necessary to the best performance of my work.



... to the ... of the ... attached
to my office, ... of the ... and the ...
Initiative Association ... of the ...
the ... of the ...
of the ... of the ...

... of the ... of the ...
... of the ... of the ...
... of the ... of the ...
... of the ... of the ...
... of the ... of the ...
rank.

As it is now ... of the ... now admitted
by law to make ... of the ... of the
emergency ... of the ... of the ...
rank, I request that ... of the ...
Ensign Dillon to the rank of Lieutenant, ... I feel that En-
sign Dillon is qualified by age and general experience for such
rank and that such a promotion is necessary to enable him to
carry out the duties to which he has been assigned in the best
possible manner.

Should this meet with your approval, I would appreciate
anything you can do to expedite the matter.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Donovan
1500 15th St NW
Washington, D.C.
September 2, 1942

Dear Mr. Mitch:

Thank you for your letter. I told
Molson and to the Congress about the matter
by reporting him. I understand that you
are now working on the matter and that I should
let him know what you think and for what
reason I kept hands off entirely.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. Paul H. Mitch
Principal Secretary
Department of Inter-American Affairs
Washington, D. C.

Dear Nelson:

It is not good to have any complications about the letter to him. He may know that as long as I am concerned I want to understand everything you would do with the program. Why is the last sentence, and also what you have written to the present address so don't have any trouble about that.

Nothing about Billie was there. If I am not, that was something I am not.

My only position about Milton was that if you wanted him, and he wanted to go, that was something that rested between you and him. I would do nothing to influence him, and I have done nothing to influence him. So far as this place is concerned, I don't want anyone to be in-charge where he doesn't want to be. So you can believe that I have kept and will keep my hands off anything you wish to do with anyone in the place.

[illegible]

已故張氏子孫

I appreciate your telegram, Nelson, but it is unnecessary as there can be no misunderstanding between us.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. Nelson Rockefeller
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs
Empire Building
Washington, D. C.

COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

FORMERLY COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCE AND THE TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, OFFICE OF NATIONAL COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 29, 1961

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Last week I drafted a letter to Secretary Knox for Nelson Rockefeller to sign in the event he cleared the Douglas Dillon matter with you. It was sent out in error and without my knowledge, due to a slip in the secretarial department. I have been endeavoring to have it returned.

Douglas Dillon has informed us of his desire to work in your office rather than in ours. We wish to thank you for having offered to let us have him if he so desired and hope you will forgive us for the trouble we may have put you to.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Nitze

Paul H. Nitze
Financial Director

Colonel William Donovan, Coordinator
Office of Information
Apex Building
Washington, D. C.

ROBERT R. DEANE
2000 PERRY, NEW YORK

November 10, 1943

Col. William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Col. Donovan:

Thanks so much for your letter of November 4th.

You state that the matter is under consideration by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and is also before the National Inventors Council.

Dr. Myers, as that neither of the above agencies have any data relative to his engine since the tests at Wright Field. They may have the subject of jet propulsion under consideration, but they do not have the Myers engine. Wright Field made specific recommendations which were later pigeon-holed at headquarters.

The engine, equipment, special fuel and funds are all now at Wright Field, with the Army Air Corps recommending further tests and study. All that is needed, apparently, is an order from the War Department or from the President to proceed.

I am appreciative of the fact that you have no jurisdiction in this field, but have merely passed on this information, as such, in the interest of national defense.

So much enthusiasm has been expressed over the possibilities and the superiority of the Myers engine and all that it would mean to our air force in this time of crisis as to bottle up its official reception. Perhaps the House Military Affairs Committee or some Special Investigation Committee would be the one to appeal to.

Robert R. Deane

*Answer
X Invention
X Question*

November 4, 1941

Mr. Robert A. Rosen
1111 Broadway
New York

Dear Mr. Rosen:

Replying to your letter of October 1941,
I have been advised that this is under consideration
by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.
The matter is also before the National Inventors
Council. These agencies seem to be the proper chan-
nels for consideration of the subject. As you
know, we have no jurisdiction in this field.

Sincerely,

William J. Brennan

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
AND FUTURE WAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
October 29, 1941.

October 29, 1941.

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I return herewith the letter to you
from Robert R. Doane which you sent me with yours
of October twenty-seventh.

There is apparently quite a history
on the Myers engine in the National Advisory
Committee for Aeronautics, which incidentally is
the governmental agency charged with review of
inventions in the aeronautical field. Without
troubling you with the details, it seems that Dr.
Myers' claims are, for the present at least, some-
what visionary, in view of the fact that in a test
a few years ago his device failed to function. I
also understand that the matter is before the
National Inventors Council, and if you have not
replied to Mr. Doane I think you need only tell
him that the affair is in the proper channels.

Cordially yours,



V. Bush,
Director.

ROBERT R. OSANE
DEBBE PERRY, NEW YORK

October 10, 1941

Col. William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Col. Donovan:

An old friend of mine, Dr. Klaus S. Myers, is the man who discovered and gave to the British "pagite" the most powerful and devastating high-explosive known thus far in this war. It has, I am told, been used consistently and with telling success by the R. A. F. on Germany.

Myers has now about perfected a revolutionary type of aircraft engine which, if developed and put into use, can play an astounding part in changing the present balance of air superiority in favor of England over Germany within an astonishing short period of time, and at small cost.

I have seen reports on the Myers engine by both the War Department and the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics which indicate an overwhelming superiority in take-off and in boosting speed in the air, far in advance of anything yet seen. I understand that through its use speeds between 600 and 700 miles per hour can be achieved (in the stratosphere much greater) and that it permits a greatly increased plane load and far greater cruising range. Dr. Klemm of the Guggenheim Foundation says, in relation to his report on the Myers engine, that the advantage to a pilot of developing even 75 miles per hour more than his adversary, if only for a short period, are incalculable.

Myers further tells me that if he can have just 50 planes equipped with his engines (they weigh but 121 lbs. each), with one on each wing in addition to the regular power equipment of the plane, he will shuttle them back and forth between England and the Continent and blast the Nazi air force completely out of the air within 30 to 60 days. And I believe him.

The savings both in capital and in human lives would be so great, if this could be even partially achieved, as to justify almost any degree of present effort to get his invention into the earliest possible use. As an old writer on the economics of aviation with Edward Warner, now vice-chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, I am well aware of its full significance, and notwithstanding the fact that it has been pigeon-holed by our own War Department — the same department that turned down his "pagite". May of us recall our War Department's history relating to the Lewis machine gun, the Wright brothers airplane, etc., etc.

Myers has an exceptional long and successful record as a practical inventive genius in the radio, chemical, and engineering fields, and my prime purpose in calling his new engine to your attention was entirely in my hope that you may call the matter to the attention of some high British official.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Osane

Foran, Robert
x Burke, Thomas
x Rogers, Charles

October 17, 1941

Dr. Vannevar Bush, Chairman
National Defense Research Committee
1500 F Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Bush:

Here is a letter about something which I think is in your domain. I know nothing about the merits of it. Deane, who wrote the letter, I know, but not well. He has recently written a book called "The Anatomy of American War."

Yours very truly,

William J. Donovan

C O P Y

October 10, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

An old friend of mine, Dr. Elmer B. Myers, is the man who discovered and gave to the British "pagite" the most powerful and devastating high-explosive known thus far in this war. It has, I am told, been used consistently and with telling success by the R. A. F. on Germany.

Myers has now about perfected a revolutionary type of aircraft engine which, if developed and put into use, can plan an astounding part in changing the present balance of air superiority in favor of England over Germany within an astonishing short period of time, and at small cost.

I have seen reports on the Myers engine by both the War Department and the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics which indicate an overwhelming superiority in take-off and in boosting speed in the air, far in advance of anything yet seen. I understand that through its use speeds between 600 and 700 miles per hour can be achieved (in the stratosphere much greater) and that it permits a greatly increased plane load and far greater cruising range. Dr. Elmer of the Guggenheim Foundation says, in relation to his report on the Myers engine, that the advantages to a pilot of developing even 75 miles per hour more than his adversary, if only for a short period, are incalculable.

Myers further tells me that if he can have just 50 planes equipped with his engines (they weigh but 121 lbs each), with one on each wing in addition to the regular power equipment of the plane, he will shuttle them back and forth between England and the Continent and blast the Nazi air force completely out of the air within 30 days to 60 days. And I believe him.

The savings both in capital and in human lives would be

-3-

so great, if this could be even partially achieved, as to justify almost any degree of present effort to get his invention into the earliest possible use. As an old writer on the economics of aviation with Edward Warner, now vice-chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, I am well aware of its full significance, and notwithstanding the fact that it has been pigeon-holed by our own War Department -- the same department that turned down his "puglite". Many of us recall our War Department's history relating to the Lewis machine gun, the Wright brothers airplane, etc., etc.

Myers has an exceptional long and successful record as a practical inventive genius in the radio chemical and engineering fields, and my prime purpose in calling his new engine to your attention lies entirely in my hope that you may call the matter to the attention of some high British official.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Deane

RECEIVED BY SERVICE
FROM
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
OVERLAND TIME INDICATED
IN THIS MESSAGE

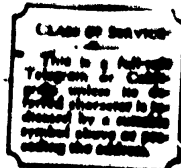
VI 49

RU WASHINGTON DC 2237 SEPT 10 1941 *file*

COL WILLIAM J DONOVAN

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION ROOM 100 AFTER HAD WASHINGTON DC
HAVE TRIED TO SEE YOU AS YOU INSTRUCTED AFTER TALKING MURPHY WITH
MASON BUT AM STOPPED AM WONDERING WHY AS AN ACKNOWLEDGED MASON
ORITY ON RESOURCES I CANNOT SEE YOU BUT AM SHUTTED AROUND A MOUNTAIN
OF THEORETICAL COLLEGE PROFESSORS APPARENTLY FOR SOME REASON
IS A BUGH OFF.

ROBERT DOANE



BY DIRECT WIRE FROM
**WESTERN -
 UNION**



The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is by **APPROXIMATE** TIME at point of origin.

WUB142 27

DOBBSFERRY NY SEP 8 1230P

COL WILLIAM J DONOVAN

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

CALLED BACK TO MY NEW YORK OFFICE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON STOP WILL BE
 IN WASHINGTON TO MEET PROFESSOR MASON AS YOU INSTRUCTED ANY DAY
 DESIRED NEXT WEEK. PLEASE ADVISE

ROBERT A DOANE.

204P

CLASSIFICATION
EX-100
EX-101
EX-102
EX-103
EX-104
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WESTERN UNION

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JAMES G. MURPHY

As appx

OFFICE OF COORDINATION OF INFORMATION

IF HIGH PRIORITY OR TO REPRESENT AND
WESTERN UNION ADDRESS OFFICE TO
URGENT & SOON.

August 22, 1954

Mr. Robert L. [unclear]
State Dept., [unclear]

My dear Mr. Board:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 17 addressed to Colonel [unclear]. He has asked me to say that he would be very glad to see you if you could be in Washington and get next week and that he would like to have you talk with Professor Edward S. Shoen of this staff.

Please let me know when you expect to be in Washington.

Very truly yours,

James E. [unclear]

ROBERT R. DOANE
8888 FERRY, NEW YORK

File

August 27, 1961

Col. William J. Donovan,
2 Wall Street,
New York City.

Dear Col. Donovan:

The possibility that my letter dated
August 17th did not reach you has prompted me to
enclose a copy with the thought that it may
contain some things of mutual interest.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Doane

Had appointment with wfd.

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

To: Colonel William J. Donovan

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: August 23, 1941

From: James P. Baxter, 3rd

Subject: Letter from Mr. Robert R. Doane

Professor Edward S. Mason, who is taking charge for me of the recruiting of the economists to work with him and with Calvin Hoover, would seem to me the best man to interview Mr. Doane. He could see him some day next week.

AL
Rings

Sept 10

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1 in '6

9.22.50

To:

Dr. Boyle

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

From:

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date:

Subject:

- I think he should
be called to a
and when you
you to J -
J.

ROBERT R. DOANE
DOONS FERRY, NEW YORK

August 17, 1941

Col. Wm. J. Donovan,
2 Wall Street,
New York City.

Dear Col. Donovan:

Thanks for your acknowledgment of receipt
of my book.

Since writing you last, and recalling my
association with your 1932 campaign, I have been
seriously wondering if I might in some humble way
be of help to you in your present work. My writings
and studies bearing on the American economy have
placed in my hands considerable data of significant
importance, some of which I think are crucial.

During the past six years I have been
associated with Mr. Orlando F. Weber, former chairman
of the board of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, in
carrying out some of his researches. In fact I am
still working for him, but his pronounced advanced
Nazi sentiment, combined with some of his undertakings,
are making it impossible for me to share his views and
to carry out his work.

Before going further in the preparation of
my next book I should sincerely appreciate the oppor-
tunity of consulting with you. You will readily
appreciate my position in the matter, and of the
necessity of its being strictly confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Doane

August 27, 1941

Col. Wm. J. Donovan,
1 Wall Street,
New York City.

Dear Col. Donovan:

Thank you for your acknowledgment of receipt
of my book.

Since writing you last, and recalling my
association with your 1941 campaign, I have been
anxiously wondering if I might in some humble way
be of help to you in your present work. My writings
and studies bearing on the American economy have
placed in my hands considerable data of significant
importance, some of which I think are genuine.

During the past six years I have been
associated with Mr. Orlando F. Baker, former chairman
of the board of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, in
carrying out some of his researches. In fact I am
still working for him, but his government officials
have frequently, combined with some of his associates,
are making it impossible for me to share his data and
to carry out his work.

Before going further in the preparation of
my next book I should sincerely appreciate the oppor-
tunity of consulting with you. You will surely
appreciate my position in the matter, and the
necessity of its being strictly confidential.

Sincerely yours,

██████████ ██████████

Supervisory Agent

SECRET

[illegible][illegible]

_____ is the following: _____

1. 姓名: 王德林
 2. 性别: 男
 3. 年龄: 45
 4. 籍贯: 山东省潍坊市
 5. 民族: 汉族
 6. 职业: 教师
 7. 学历: 大学
 8. 婚姻状况: 已婚
 9. 子女情况: 有一个儿子, 12岁
 10. 健康状况: 良好
 11. 兴趣爱好: 读书, 运动
 12. 自我评价: 为人正直, 责任心强

- 2 -

The subject of the meeting during the telephone call on 10 April 1964 was the possibility of sending a telegram to the President of the United States. The telegram was to be sent to the President of the United States and was to be signed by the subject. The telegram was to be sent to the President of the United States and was to be signed by the subject. The telegram was to be sent to the President of the United States and was to be signed by the subject.

After the receipt of the telegram on 10 April 1964, the subject was contacted at the White House calling attention to the subject's activities. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities.

The State Department also follows up on the subject's activities. The subject was contacted at the State Department on 10 April 1964. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities.

This subject has been advised to remain in the United States and to remain in the United States. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities. The subject was told that at least he is to be kept informed of the subject's activities.

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File
Du Bois
& Proskauer

COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 27, 1941

Memorandum: Mr. Murphy

Arthur Du Bois was interviewed by Dr. Baxter personally on August 19, 1941 and after discussion with Colonel Donovan was advised that there was no opening for him.

As his second application came through Judge Proskauer, whom I know personally I have supplemented your acknowledgement with a personal letter.

W.A. Kimbel

Copy

October 27, 1941

The Honorable
Judge Joseph Proskauer
11 Broadway, New York

Dear Judge Proskauer:

I believe your recent letter to Colonel Donovan concerning Mr. Arthur Du Bois has been acknowledged. I want you to know, however, that the Colonel had requested me to arrange for particular consideration for Mr. Du Bois' application. Unfortunately we have had to advise him that in spite of his evident experience and abilities there is no opening here in which to apply them. Our organization is composed largely of men with specialized training in a limited field.

I was happy to have your letter come to me as it brought with it pleasant recollections of meetings with you and Mrs. Proskauer at my sister's. I send my kindest regards and best wishes to you both.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to
Colonel Donovan

Mailboat, Southampton,

September 26, 1941.

My dear Colonel:

The article "Chavez Doreman: Holog" which appears in the April 18, 1941, issue of the enclosed "Frankfurter Zeitung" may be of interest to you. I am also enclosing copy of the last issue, that of August 26, which reached me a few days ago. The previous issues apparently were sent via Japan, the August 26 issue by transatlantic air service. I do not know how it happens that I am on the mailing list of the paper.

I am also enclosing some news sheets called "Informaciones" and a small review called "Das Andere Deutschland", both published by an anti-Nazi group known as "Das Andere Deutschland" with its seat in Buenos Aires, and membership or followers in several South American countries. These publications are sent to me regularly and if of interest to your organization I shall be pleased to forward them to you.

During my recent visit to Brazil (December 1940 - June 1941) I became well acquainted with this and other anti-Nazi groups as well as with pro-Nazi organizations, Nazi agents and so forth. About once a week I receive letters from these contacts containing interesting information about Nazi and other activities. Should these be of interest to you please let me know. I brought back with me from Brazil quite a large collection of German, British and other propaganda material as well as maps and other items of possible interest. All of these were turned over to government departments in Washington and I presume are available to your organization.

I am still standing by hoping to have word from you soon to report for active duty. In the meantime I shall be glad to assist in every way possible.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur W. De Bois
Arthur W. De Bois.

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Coordinator of Information,
Federal Trade Commission Building,
Washington, D. C.



LA OTRA ALEMANIA
Publicado el 10 de mayo de 1961

SECRET

Dr. AUGUSTO SANDOVAL

Telephone 222 — E. Main — E. 2nd St.
 Broadway St. — N. 4th

February 27, 1946

RUSSLAND IM KRIEG

LAND IN KRIEG

Frankfurter Zeitung

Frankfurt am Main, Donnerstag, den 2. April 1914.

Preis 1 Mark 50 Pfennig.

Die Waffenstreckung.

Der Krieg hat heute mit Gewissheit seinen Höhepunkt erreicht. Die deutsche Armee hat sich in der Schlacht von Tannenberg und der Schlacht von Masurien als die stärkste und tapferste Armee der Welt bewiesen. Die deutsche Armee hat sich in der Schlacht von Tannenberg und der Schlacht von Masurien als die stärkste und tapferste Armee der Welt bewiesen. Die deutsche Armee hat sich in der Schlacht von Tannenberg und der Schlacht von Masurien als die stärkste und tapferste Armee der Welt bewiesen.

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Gründung eines Reichsverwaltungsgerichts.

Im Reichsgesetzblatt wird am 2. April d. J. das Gesetz über die Errichtung des Reichsverwaltungsgerichts veröffentlicht. Der Reichstag hat am 1. Mai d. J. das Gesetz über die Errichtung des Reichsverwaltungsgerichts beschlossen. Das Gesetz über die Errichtung des Reichsverwaltungsgerichts ist am 2. April d. J. im Reichsgesetzblatt veröffentlicht worden.

Der russisch-japanische Neutralitätsvertrag.

Der japanisch-russische Neutralitätsvertrag, der am 2. April d. J. in Tokio unterzeichnet wurde, ist am 2. April d. J. im Reichsgesetzblatt veröffentlicht worden. Der Vertrag ist ein wichtiger Schritt zur Herstellung der Neutralität zwischen Japan und Russland.

Der Vertrag ist ein wichtiger Schritt zur Herstellung der Neutralität zwischen Japan und Russland. Der Vertrag ist ein wichtiger Schritt zur Herstellung der Neutralität zwischen Japan und Russland. Der Vertrag ist ein wichtiger Schritt zur Herstellung der Neutralität zwischen Japan und Russland. Der Vertrag ist ein wichtiger Schritt zur Herstellung der Neutralität zwischen Japan und Russland.

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Die Aktion an Grundstücken der Stadt, die zur Fortpflanzung der Bevölkerung von Wert sein kann, und auch das Recht, diese zu erwerben, ist ein Privilegium, welches nur den Angehörigen der Stadt zuerkannt werden kann. Die Stadt hat das Recht, die Grundstücke zu erwerben, die zur Fortpflanzung der Bevölkerung von Wert sein können, und die zu erwerben, die zur Fortpflanzung der Bevölkerung von Wert sein können.

Nicht ganz so verheerend, aber doch auch von einem
Terrorismusgeiste umgeben, ging die Reise des Obersten Bismarck
vor sich, der im December vorigen Jahres von Amerika auf-
brach, London, die Länder des baltischen Meeres und des
Nahen Orients, schließlich die Balkanhalbinsel, Athen,
Hoffa und Belgrad besuchte und kürzlich nach New York ge-
reist ist. Hr. Hill beschränkt zwar wiederholt die ameri-
kanischen Presse gegenüber, daß Bismarck im Auftrage der
Foreign Department reise, aber das Bestreben sieht er in der That-
sache, daß die Reise, die formal vom Marine-Minister Kagan
veranlaßt worden war, mit Wissen und Zustimmung von
Hoyerstadt selbst stattfand. Ueberrast hat Bismarck die
Vertrauensmann des Präsidenten auf, wurde von ihm in
Frage kommenden amerikanischen Geschäftsleute und Ge-
sandten eingeführt und apostrophierte die branden Staats-
männer, die sich bezeuhten, ihn zu empfangen, mit
Tiraden, die amerikanische Regierung erwidert, daß kein
Kompromiß mehr mit den Schmachtmächten geschlossen,
sondern ihren Angeboten Ablehnung und kategorische Wider-
stand entgegenzusetzen wurde. Amerika werde im Konflikte
fall helfen, schon jetzt werde die amerikanische Hilfe an
England von Tag zu Tag stärker und am Ende der Groß-
britanniens sei nicht mehr zu zweifeln. Auch nach dem Be-
tritte Bulgariens zum Dreimächtenbunde sollte Washington seine
Bemühungen an dem Balkan fort; mit verdoppelter Kraft
wurde auf Belgrad eingewirkt. Und selbst als Vorkriegs-
am 20. März den Anschein an die Schmachtmächte vollzogen
hätte, gab die Weiße Haus den Kampf nicht auf. Der Ge-
sandte Lane Bill erhielt Weisung, auf seinem Posten zu ver-
bleiben und seine Anstrengungen, für die die baltische
Anröherung ausgesprochen wurde, fortzusetzen.

Dann kam, in der Nacht vom 22. zum 23. März, der Umsturz in Belgrad, der Putsch der Generäle. Wladimir Kowalewitsch, der in dem „demokratischen“ Wladimir mit unvorstellbarem Eifer zusammengehört hatte. Jetzt war er ein Bolschewik, und seine Reden, seine Organe waren, so zu sagen, sondern, sondern mit starker Gegenwirkung besetzt, daß die

20 de Junho de 1948

10

II. Summary of Results

[illegible]

de entre la zona y se levantan, desde entonces, a través de la
puerta se ve el fondo del templo. Entonces el visitante, al
diario, se levanta, vive a la zona y se siente fuerte a la
diario, una zona. Entonces se ve para sus amigos. Se levanta
el levantamiento hacia el, levanta más la vista de su zona y el
en un fondo con fuerte acción. Entonces, usted tiene una vi-
sión norteamericana, la familia, se levanta en una zona hacia el
"¿Cómo puede convertirse una visión de fondo en una visión que
ir a los Estados Unidos...." viene por fuerza, - por una pro-
pleja elevando la mirada en su juvenil cuerpo tónico, mientras
se levanta escuchando. Después de sus conversaciones con el, la
Europa es una periferia. No es fácil convertirse una visión con
esa, fuerza, acción.

Frente a este arte que concierne y pintura concierne los
papeles se habían trocado con demasiado rapidez. Aquí había
recursos a los concierne, entonces con fuerza y entonces con fuerza - y
aquí estaba ahora el arte y concierne a los concierne. Aquí había
la voz de Francia. Los concierne concierne, en una zona de la
hambrienta Europa, los concierne se levantan la zona. Se le-
jeron el en Estados Unidos podría hacer algo para que ellos concierne
con una visión norteamericana.....

Esos eran concierne de fuerza.

(De la obra ALBERTA)

NOTICIAS DEL MUNDO

Con motivo de la visita que una parte de la tripulación del "Es-
tel" hizo a Sao Paulo, en una fiesta de bienvenida realizada en el
club deportivo alemán se pronunciaron algunas palabras contra el fascismo
y de paz y con entusiasmo los visitantes se cantó la canción "Marcha
contra la tierra". No estuvieron presentes representantes de la
autoridad.

En la olimpiada juvenil del club deportivo Germania de Sao Paulo
realizada el 25 de mayo, los participantes alemanes fueron especial-
mente arrojados y la victoria de la marina alemana sobre el "Hoch"
celebrada como correspondía. Llamaron la atención las características
escenas de fraternización entre nazis y japoneses.

El mayor Affonso de Carvalho, que acaba de publicar una investiga-
ción sobre Alemania y acerca de los territorios eslavizados por el
hitlerismo en "Estado de Sao Paulo", y cuyo puesto principal es el
de ayudante del Ministro de Guerra, fue asesinado a tiros cuando
"por meritos".

Durante la semana última estuvieron en Sao Paulo en calidad de
general H. H. H., comandante militar a la cabeza alemana en Sao
de Janeiro, que también el comandante cultural, señor von H. H. H.,
jefe de la policía del partido nacionalsocialista, quienes celebraron una
reunión con miembros del partido, organizando un programa
del Banco Alemán Transatlántico.

(De LA OTRA ALBERTA)

El Banco Alemán Transatlántico distribuye prospectos acerca del
envío de "paquetes con donativo patriótico" a Alemania. En ellos
se desprende que para esas personas se calculan los siguientes
tasas por paquete (salvo los impuestos, por lo que se calcula el
un kilo de azúcar de café, 10 un kilo de café, 24
un kilo de azúcar 1.50 un kilo de azúcar 2.50
un kilo 1.50 un kilo 2.50
un kilo 1.50 un kilo 2.50
un kilo 1.50 un kilo 2.50

Entonces que los jornales que ahora están en un momento de
existencia de la historia del mundo. En los países norteamericanos
Banco Alemán Transatlántico se levanta, entonces que, a través
comunicación que en el país que se levanta y levanta, entonces
de la zona, los jornales y la zona que levanta, entonces
por lo que levanta, entonces que, la zona que levanta, entonces
por lo que levanta, entonces que, la zona que levanta, entonces

condiciones que el envío de telegramas con directivos patrióticos está
"controlado por las autoridades alemanas".
(De LA GAZETA TRIBUNA)

Noticias dominicanas en Londres.

Al diario más que conocido en Río de Janeiro debido al suceso de que el coronel Euzébio, director de un cuartel militar, en una carta dirigida al "Times" afirmó que los oficiales procedentes de los cuarteles de suboficiales con "por la generalización de los llamados los viejos oficiales, que desobedecieron las órdenes de los dirigentes, poseen todas las condiciones para combatir a los militares políticos criados del East End". El diario más de Río de Janeiro también de las consecuencias que produjo el envío del general: información en la prensa, pedido del ministro de Trabajo de que se castigase al coronel, y su destitución por el Ministerio de Guerra. Desgraciadamente el diario más no cuenta con información en el sentido con que hoy día se trata a la corte que representan el punto de vista de los hombres dominadores, mientras que en el Reich de Hitler en ese militar hubiera sido ascendido.

NOTICIAS DEL BRASIL

(ver también pag. 2)

Se intensifican los rumores sobre la inminente renuncia del ministro de Guerra, Gaspar Dutra. Se considera que la dimisión del gobernador de San Pablo es el comienzo de una cadena de importantes reemplazamientos de personal y hasta indicios de un cambio de orientación de la política exterior.

Sorpresivamente fue destituido el 4 de junio el interventor (gobernador) del Estado de San Pablo, Adhemar de Barros, y reemplazado por el ministro de Agricultura, Fernando Costa. Adhemar de Barros fue en un tiempo médico y después hacendado, y había estudiado en Heidelberg; su hermano, jefe del gabinete civil del interventor, está casado con la hermana del general Niderhoffer. Fernando Costa ha tenido una larga carrera; ya en la época democrática del Brasil desempeñó un papel en los puestos de jefe de policía y diputado de su ciudad natal. Es considerado partidario del democrático y panamericano ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Aranha.

Según informa "Diário da Noite", llevarán a NGCINE cuatro buques de guerra norteamericanos - un buque insignia, un crucero y dos destructores - los que harán el servicio de patrulla a lo largo de la costa brasileña.

El ex profesor de la universidad de San Pablo, Paul Vernet, norteamericano nacido en el Brasil, hombre de vasta reputación científica y que poco después de la nueva orientación política perdió su cátedra y abandonó también su colaboración con el Estado de San Pablo, fue últimamente director de la agencia noticiosa paraguaya, como "Overseas News Agency", con sede en Río de Janeiro. Desde entonces los diarios, Lourival Furtos, presidente de la R.I.P. (Departamento Imprensa Propaganda), retiró a esa agencia la conexión y barrió a Shaw de la lista de periodistas "porque las informaciones de esa agencia servían a la intrínseca internacional".

El general Niderhoffer y el arzobispo católico von Gama, de la categoría alemana en Río, realizaron la semana pasada en San Pablo con carácter oficial, diversas conferencias sobre el partido nacional que duraron varios días; debates similares que von Gama ha sido jefe de distrito del partido nacionalsocialista.

Como infamemente recientemente, el embajador alemán en Río de Janeiro ha hecho construir para él un hermoso palacio en un elegante paraje. Ahora también el general Niderhoffer está en San Pablo. En el Hotel, construido en el barrio más elegante una fastuosa villa que probablemente destina a futuro "residencia".

La sede de la dirección del partido más en el Brasil, que hasta ahora estaba instalada en la ciudad de Sao Paulo, en el Estado de São Paulo, fue trasladada al Estado de Pernambuco.

2 de Agosto de 1943

THESE LA REUNION DE LAOIS, REUNION DE LAOIS, REUNION DE LAOIS
21. REUNION DE LAOIS

A black and white photograph showing a row of trees in a field. The trees are of varying heights and are silhouetted against a lighter background. The field in the foreground is dark and appears to be a grassy or wooded area. The overall scene is a natural landscape.

El 14 de Julio de 1789 el pueblo de París tomó por asalto la Bastilla, talosa medieval de la lavilla. Los guarnidos de la Armada Nacional francesa proclamo la independencia del nuevo orden para todos los ciudadanos de la Gran Bretaña y la libertad.

En el bosque de Compiègne, en el mismo vagón de Suresnoy en
que el 11 de Noviembre de 1918 se había firmado el armisticio, se
convino nuevamente el 22 de Junio de 1941 la suspensión de las hosti-
lidades entre Francia y Alemania, reabierta para Francia a causa de
ese acuerdo.

En el siglo y medio transcurrido anterior.

En el siglo y medio transcurrido entre 1793 y 1948 ha habido victorias y derrotas, épocas tranquilas y guerras civiles. Pero el acontecimiento ha ocurrido una vez más: la lucha por la culpabilidad y la inocencia del Guepé y por la justicia repercutirá en los hombres de este mundo.

En los primeros días de noviembre del año 1904 un capitán francés acordó de espionaje en favor de Alemania y condenado a muerte por la primera sentencia fue revocado. Un segundo consejo de guerra lo condenó a diez años de prisión. En el año 1906 la corte de guerra lo absolvió de toda la acción judicial y devolvió al acusado.

... otro proceso, durante toda su existencia, en
... la guerra de 1935. En 1935, en el momento

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La autoridad civil los había impuesto sus normas de acción. En la guerra de 1914 la autoridad civil no obedeció. Clamaron y lucharon mantuvieron las riendas bien tiradas. Conquistaron que no obstante los descalabros durante los cuatro años de guerra, la retaguardia y el país entero mantuvieron su valor y su enorme espíritu. Conquistaron a la opinión pública de todos los países y crearon el frente diplomático contra Alemania. Ellos exigieron al mundo para que defendiese las mismas ideas que habían triunfado en el proceso Dreyfuss. Ellos ganaron la guerra junto con los jefes militares y los soldados que estaban subordinados a la autoridad civil.

La generación de los políticos franceses de la guerra de 1939 no puede compararse, en cuanto a la potencia de su influencia y a energía indomable, con la que reveló en la pasada guerra mundial. El Ministerio del Interior ni Jean Blum pertenecían a la categoría de voluntarios heroicos que tuvieron que poner valla a la avalancha nazi. No obstante su extravagante vida de soltero, Blum fue tal vez el único que estaba a la altura de los hombres de la otra guerra. Pero cuando se hizo cargo del ministerio del interior no le fue posible imponerse contra las influencias de los círculos militares y civiles. En su propio ministerio, en las prefecturas, y naturalmente en la de París, sus órdenes fueron saboteadas.

Hasta el 10 de mayo de 1940 el espíritu de París fue el de la vida agradable y placentera. Los militares mantuvieron su influencia sobre la opinión pública, pero no comprendían nada de eso. Ellos daban órdenes, donde se debía obedecer. Con elementos pueriles y desconociendo la idiosincrasia del pueblo alemán se intentó en un alemán deficiente promulgar discursos que provocasen una revolución en Alemania. En Francia abundaban los antihitleristas que estaban dispuestos y eran capacitados para emprender con éxito contra los nazis una lucha oral y escrita. Sus conocimientos no fueron utilizados. Finalmente se llegó a mandar a los campos de concentración a los antihitleristas declarados y los amigos de Hitler poblaron las ciudades francesas y ocuparon puestos oficiales.

Muchas causas, especialmente militares, han contribuido al derumbe francés. Pero esa terrible catástrofe y la decadencia moral de ese pueblo otrora tan excoelso y homenajeado por el mundo no pueden ser comprendidas sino se estudia y considera la gran revelación de 1789, especialmente el caso Dreyfuss y las discusiones intestinas que minaban el país. El ejército cayó porque el pueblo francés estaba desgarrado interiormente.

Los actuales gobernantes de Francia conducen a ese país por una senda oscura. No se trata solamente de que esa nación haya sufrido una derrota, pues también otros países han perdido guerras. Pero es que los actuales gobernantes franceses cometen ininterrumpidamente contra el espíritu del 4 de agosto de 1789, no les pueden ser perdonados. Ha sido condenada al fracaso su tentativa de pisotear la idea igualitaria en favor de las diferencias raciales y religiosas. No puede ya ser destruida en el mundo la idea de que también frente a la autoridad del Estado el individuo tiene derechos inalienables. Francia encontrará el camino que la llevará a sus viejos ideales y a un nuevo 4 de agosto.

"INFORMACIONES PARA LA FREMIA SUABERIANA" es un servicio noticioso, publicado bajo la dirección del ex diputado al Reichstag Dr. August Siemen por **"LA OTRA ALEMANIA"**, órgano oficial de los alemanes demócratas y socialistas residentes en los países de la América Latina.

En cada localidad de cada uno de los países latino-americanos, donde los nazis despliegan su labor sediciosa, dirigidos de corresponsales propios que nos informan rápida y seguramente.

también estamos en estrecha colaboración con los grupos antihitleristas de Nueva York y Londres. Por su intermedio o directamente recibimos informes de los movimientos ilegales en el Gran Sur y los territorios adyacentes.

Nuestro labor es tan importante como independiente.